

Our publication office is on Seventh street, adjoining Adamson's Periodical Depot, and opposite the General Post Office.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Wednesday, January 9, 1861.

See an article on the outside, from the San Francisco Bee. It shows how the people of California reason upon the great interests which attach to the Pacific coast to the Union. The Gwinn, Scotts, and other representatives of the dynasty of the "chivalry," now finally prostrated in California, will preach treason in vain to constituents who have disowned them.

Secretary Thompson resigned yesterday. This leaves but one secessionist, Thomas, in the Cabinet, but that is one too many.

The troops from Carlisle barracks, (Pa.) telegraphed as having arrived in Baltimore on Monday, went on to Harper's Ferry. They numbered sixty-two.

The great meeting at Van Buren, Ark., January 7, which the Baltimore Sun announces as a "secession meeting," was opposed to secession, and in favor of a conference of the Southern States. We hear that Mr. Hindman, the nullifying Representative from Arkansas, admits that his State is against him. With the Pacific railroad bill passed, everything west of the Mississippi is safe.

Mr. H. W. Davis's proposition, to secure to persons seized as fugitive slaves a trial by jury in the State from which they may be alleged to have escaped, if agreed to by Congress, as it has been by the committee of thirty-three, will, it is thought, facilitate the repeal of personal liberty laws in the free States.

On the resolution in favor of Major Anderson, the negative votes in the House were all from the South, except Florence of Pennsylvania, Burch of California, and Valandigham of Ohio.

The Unionists here talk of depositing Governor Hicks. They will not stick at revolution in Maryland, if necessary to remove a stumbling block to their schemes of revolutionizing the country.

J. S. P., of the N. Y. Tribune, misrepresents the object of the admission of New Mexico. It is not to pacify the demagogues of the South, which is impossible, but to prostrate them, by leaving them nothing to harp upon.

Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.—We doubt if any appointment has been both tendered by Mr. Lincoln, and accepted by the party to whom tendered, except that of Mr. Bates to the office of Attorney General.

PHILADELPHIA.—A large meeting of the citizens of this city, irrespective of party, was held on Saturday evening, at National Hall. At least 5,000 persons were present. Colonel William D. Lewis presided, assisted by Commodore Stewart, Major General Robert Patterson, and others. Resolutions were adopted heartily approving of the conduct of Major Anderson, calling on the President to provide him with all the force he requires for the defence of his position, declaring that all persons who wage war against the United States, and all who aid, counsel, and sanction them, are public enemies, and declaring that the American flag shall be protected to the last extremity. Speeches were made by J. Murray Rush, Democrat; Charles Gibbons, Republican; and Mark Mundy, Constitutional Union.

A COLLISION POSSIBLY IMPENDING.—A dispatch arrived here at noon yesterday, sent by a gentleman in Charleston, who had just come up from Fort Moultrie. The commander of that fort had received a message from Major Anderson, that he (Anderson) expected the arrival of a vessel with supplies, and that if the vessel was fired upon from Fort Moultrie, he should open fire upon that fort from Fort Sumter. The commander at Fort Moultrie had returned a belligerent answer to this message.

HARPER'S FERRY.—The Star states, that on Sunday night, there was a collection of armed men at Harper's Ferry, principally from Charleston and Martinsburg, with the manifest purpose of preventing the occupation of the United States army by United States troops, but that the purpose was given up in consequence of the opposition of the citizens of the town. The United States troops arrived on Monday evening, and everything is now safe, especially as Governor Hicks, of Maryland, can send up militia in five hours from Baltimore.

Mr. Butler, the Representative of that district in Congress, advised strongly against this occupation by the United States troops, but was overruled by the War Department. Mr. Butler's theory of policy is, doubtless, that of the General who commanded at the battle of Hampton. He told his men not to fire at the British, "as it would only make them the madder." Mr. Butler wished to leave great public works defenceless, from the fear of making everybody "mad."

THE DISTRICT MILITIA.—The States and Union disapprove of the movement set on foot by General Carrington, for organizing a volunteer militia corps "to prepare for the defence of the city in the event of any unpleasant commotion," and charges that the prime movers of it are Republicans, and its sole object "the spread of Republican influence and doctrines."

We are satisfied that our cotemporary is entirely mistaken, both as to the origin and objects of this movement. No Republican, we are assured, had any agency in setting it on foot, nor were those who participated in the meeting at Temperance Hall on Monday evening, with very few exceptions, members of the Republican party. The Wide-Awakes of this District have had the subject of taking measures to defend the city, in case of any disturbance, under consideration, and wisely determined that it was not prudent for them, as members of a single, distinctive political party, to interfere in the matter.

ance, under consideration, and wisely determined that it was not prudent for them, as members of a single, distinctive political party, to interfere in the matter.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

This committee closed its labors yesterday, by adopting the two propositions of Mr. Dunn, that laws be passed to protect the States from armed invasion, and to secure the safety of citizens of the several States, travelling or sojourning in other States.

What remains to be done, is to prepare bills in detail, to effectuate the various votes of the committee, as follows:

To authorize the admission of New Mexico. To amend the fugitive slave law, by giving a trial by jury at the place of escape, and in connection with this, to request the States to repeal personal liberty laws.

To propose such an amendment of the Constitution, as will make it incapable of any future amendment, by which slavery in the States can be meddled with.

To protect the States from armed invasion.

To assure the safety of those who travel, or sojourn, in States of which they are not citizens.

TREASURY NOTES.—It is, we believe, no secret, that the New York capitalists who have proposed to take up the balance of the five millions of Treasury notes, hesitate about paying the money, so long as a secessionist is at the head of the Treasury. They say that they will loan any amount, a hundred millions if wanted, if they can be assured that the Government means firmly to repress treason. But with a secessionist at the Cabinet board, what confidence can they have? It is also believed, that a Northern Democratic Senator remonstrated yesterday with the President, with more energy than deference, against the longer retention of Thomas in the Treasury.

DECIDEDLY COOL.

The following letter was received at the General Post Office Department:

Statesbury, Republic of S. Carolina,

January 4, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I am entirely out of stamps, and, if you think that they are and will continue to be good in this Republic, you would oblige me by sending me fifteen hundred three-cent stamps, and oblige, respectfully, yours,

A. NORMIS, Postmaster.

To Blank and Stamp Agent, General Post Office.

Things Telegraphed from Washington.

The important post of Pensacola, Florida, is now well guarded. There is one company of infantry, with two vessels of war, at that station. Key West, also another highly important station, with one of the finest harbors in the world, and holding the key of the Gulf of Mexico, is occupied by a sufficient force to protect it against any attack the revolutionists can make upon it. Hampton Roads, the other naval station in the South, is likewise in a secure position.

FORTIFICATIONS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Subjoined is a list of fortifications, taken from Colonel Totten's report made to Congress a few years ago, giving the cost of each, and the number of guns they severally mount:

Table of Navy Yards and Principal Forts South of Mason and Dixon's Line, showing the Position and Cost of Each.

WHERE LOCATED.	COST.	GUNS.
Fort McHenry, Baltimore	\$146,000	74
Fort Carroll, Baltimore	135,000	159
Fort Delaware, Delaware river, Del.	539,000	151
Fort Madison, Annapolis, Md.	15,000	31
Fort Severn, Maryland	6,000	14
Fort Washington, Potomac river	575,000	88
Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.	2,400,000	371
Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Norfolk	1,664,000	224
Fort Macon, Beaufort, N. C.	460,000	61
Fort Johnson, Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.	5,000	10
Fort Caswell, Oak Island, N. C.	571,000	81
Fort Sumter, Charleston, S. C.	677,000	146
Castle Pinckney, Charleston, S. C.	43,000	25
Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C.	75,000	54
Fort Pulaski, Savannah, Ga.	923,000	150
Fort Jackson, Savannah, Ga.	80,000	14
Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida	51,000	25
Fort Taylor, Key West	—	185
Fort Jefferson, Tortugas	—	298
Fort Barancas, Pensacola	315,000	49
Redoubt, Pensacola	109,000	26
Fort Pickens, Pensacola	739,000	212
Fort Morgan, Mobile	384,000	151
Fort St. Philip, Mouth Mississippi river	1,212,000	132
Fort Jackson, Mouth Mississippi river	143,000	124
Fort Pike, Rigolets, La.	818,000	150
Fort Macomb, Chef Menteur, La.	472,000	49
Fort Livingston, Barrataria Bay, La.	447,000	49
Bay, La.	342,000	52

In addition to these are incomplete works at Ship Island, Mississippi river; Georgetown, S. C.; Port Royal Roads, S. C.; Type Islands, Savannah; Galveston, Brazos, Santiago, and Matagorda Bay, Texas. The guns which were lately stopped at Pittsburg were designed for those at Galveston and Ship Island.

Hampton Roads is the great naval depot station and rendezvous of the Southern coasts. Pensacola is very strong, and the only good harbor for vessels of war, and the only naval depot on the gulf. The fortresses at Key West and Tortugas, on the southern point of Florida, are among the most powerful in the world; and every vessel that crosses the gulf passes within sight of both.

[Instead of being merely "incomplete," the work at Galveston is hardly begun. The guns ordered from Pittsburg were not to arm that fort, but to be given to the nullifiers. The treason of that proceeding, was barefaced.—Eds.]

SWORD FOR MAJOR ANDERSON.—Mr. Benedict, of Albany, presented a resolution in the New York Legislature, authorizing the Governor to present Major Anderson with a sword, on behalf of the citizens of the Empire State.

\$1,000 WANTED, for which security in real estate to double the amount will be given. Address B. T., Box 5, at this office.

Latest by Telegraph.

Reinforcements for Southern U. S. Forts.

Boston, Jan. 8.—The steamer Joseph Whitney is being chartered for the purpose of conveying troops and munitions of war from this city to Fort Tortugas, near Key West. She is expected to sail on Thursday.

Alabama State Convention.

Montgomery, Jan. 8.—Mr. Calhoun, the Commissioner from South Carolina, addressed the Convention to day. His speech was well received.

Special dispatches to the Governor, from the States of Virginia, Florida, and Mississippi, were communicated to the Convention and read. Their contents created much enthusiasm.

A committee of thirteen has been appointed to consider and report the necessity of immediate action by the State Convention, when it was determined, by a large majority, to hold secret session. The seats of two secession members from Shelby were contested.

Seizure of a Schooner.

Hampton Roads, Jan. 8.—The schooner G. W. Lutell, of Staten Island, was seized to-day for violating the inspection laws of Virginia.

Fortress Monroe.

Norfolk, Jan. 8.—Active measures are on foot for the more effective defence of Fortress Monroe.

Louisiana.

New Orleans, Jan. 8.—This city has been carried by the immediate secessionists. There is great enthusiasm in consequence.

Later from Europe.

New York, Jan. 8.—The steamship Palestine, from Liverpool on the 1st, arrived here to-day. The Arabia arrived out on the 23d. The holidays produced quietness in the market, and business had been generally suspended since the Australasian sailed.

Politics were unimportant. The American crisis is regarded as being more serious in England. The Times, in a leader, thinks it quite possible that the problem of a democratic republic may be solved by its overthrow in a few days, in a spirit of folly, selfishness, and shortsightedness.

Italian affairs were unchanged.

GENERAL NEWS.

It was reported that a French fleet was about to quit Gaeta.

It was rumored to the contrary, in Paris, that Russia and France had agreed to support Francis II. in his resistance till spring.

Great demoralization was reported in the besieged army at Gaeta.

It was stated that a decree was in preparation at Naples, ordering an extraordinary levy of men between eighteen and fifty-five years of age.

Numerous placards were posted about the town, some bearing the arms of Victor Emmanuel and the words "We desire annexation to Sardinia." Crowds anxiously surround them. No arrests were made.

The circular of M. Schmerling, detailing new Austrian reforms, was published, containing very liberal provisions.

China.—The ratification treaty was exchanged in Convention, and signed at Peking, October 24th.

The French army retired from Peking on the 1st of November.

The English were to be allowed to remain till their ambassador left.

A large force were to remain at Tien-Azin till the conditions of the treaty were fulfilled.

The principal clauses of the treaty announced that the Emperor apologized for Peking in the affair of last year.

It was also agreed that a minister was to reside at Peking.

The indemnity which had been fixed was to be doubled.

Tien-Azin was to be opened to foreign trade. Immediate emigration was to be allowed.

Cowloon was to be ceded to Great Britain.

Chusan was to be evacuated by the British force.

The summer palace of the Emperor had been entirely destroyed by fire.

The bodies of a number of prisoners who had died while in the hands of the Chinese were brought to Peking and buried.

Captain Brabazon and the Abbe Luo were beheaded about the 21st of September.

The bodies had not been recovered.

Latest advices stated that the Emperor was still in Tartary.

Troops for Baltimore.

Leavenworth, Jan. 8.—The troops from Fort Leavenworth left here this morning for Baltimore, via St. Joseph, Chicago, and Pittsburg. The force consists of two companies of light artillery, of 210 men, with 130 horses. A force of only twenty dragoons remains here.

Election of a Federal Senator.

Harrisburg, Jan. 8.—Edgar Cowan, Republican, of Westmoreland county, was to-day elected United States Senator in place of Bigler. The vote stood: Cowan 98, Foster 35. It is a strict party vote. Mr. Cowan is not a radical Republican, and was formerly a Henry Clay Whig.

State Defence.

Raleigh, Jan. 8.—The Senate bill for arming the State came up in the House to-day, and was passed by a vote of seventy-three to twenty-six. Affairs generally were calm and quiet.

Virginia Legislature.

Richmond, Jan. 8.—The Senate has passed House anti-coercion resolution. On taking the vote, Mr. Caldwell, of Wheeling, answered in the negative.

A resolution was also passed for raising a committee which should report the necessary measures for calling a State Convention.

In the House, a resolution was offered, with the view of appointing a committee to report on the expediency of taking prompt measures for coast defence. The bill was ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, showing the actual expense to the State in repelling the John Brown invasion to be \$221,474. The State had appropriated, in all, \$256,000.

Anniversary Salute.

Richmond, Jan. 8.—A salute of fifteen guns was fired to-day, in honor of the battle of New Orleans.

Duel.

Nashville, Jan. 8.—It is reported about the city that Mr. S. S. Stanton and ex-Congressman John H. Lanage have left for Kentucky to fight a duel.

Governor's Recommendation.

Nashville, Jan. 8.—The Governor recommends that the question of calling a State Convention be left to the people. He says the remedy for present political evils exists only in constitutional amendment. If these be refused, Tennessee should maintain her equality in the Union, or her independence out of it. The Governor also recommends the organization of the militia, and the appropriation of money for the purchase of arms.

ization of the militia, and the appropriation of money for the purchase of arms.

Burnt in Effigy.

Knoxville, Jan. 8.—Governor Andrew Johnson was burned in effigy in this town to-night.

Ohio Legislature.

Columbus, Jan. 7.—The Legislature met to-day. The Governor's message is occupied mainly with State affairs. He recommends a more effective organization of the militia; the present organized militia numbering only about 1,200 men, while the unorganized force is estimated at 285,000 men. No special promise is given to this subject.

The Governor argues at some length in defence of his course in refusing the requisitions of the Governors of Kentucky and Tennessee for persons accused of aiding in the escape of fugitive slaves.

He discusses the secession question, denying the right of any State to secede at pleasure, and affirming that Ohio remains loyal to the Union and the Constitution.

He suggests the repeal of the obnoxious features of the fugitive slave law, and the repeal of any personal liberty bills subversive of the fugitive law would thus be secured; at the same time, the Southern States should repeal their laws in contravention of the constitutional rights of citizens of the free States, who cannot be satisfied with less, and who will insist upon their constitutional rights in every State and Territory of this Confederacy. These they cheerfully accord to citizens of Southern States. Determined to do no wrong, they will not contentedly submit to wrong, and are unwavering by any threats.

They demand the employment of all the constitutional powers of the Federal Government to maintain and preserve the Union. He rejects the whole theory of State secession as a palpable violation of the Constitution, and cannot consent to the exercise of any power unless under its sanction. The integrity of this Union—its oneness and individuality—must be preserved.

Illinois Legislature.

Springfield, Jan. 7.—The Legislature met at Springfield to-day. The House adjourned without effecting an organization. Gov. Wood's message will probably be delivered to-morrow. In it he recommends a complete reconstruction of the present military plan; that the most liberal legislative encouragement be given to the formation of volunteer companies throughout the State.

He recommends that the banks of the State be required to secure their circulation exclusively by the United States and Illinois stocks.

In regard to the difficulties at present existing South, he says: If grievances to any portion of our Confederation have arisen within the Union, let them be redressed within the Union. If unconstitutional laws trenching upon the guaranteed rights of any of our sister States have found place upon our statute books, let them be removed. If prejudice and alienation toward any of our fellow-countrymen has fastened upon our minds, let it be dismissed and forgotten. Let us be just to ourselves and each other, allowing neither threats to drive us from what we deem to be our duty, nor pride of opinion prevent us from correcting wherein we may have erred.

He recommends that if Illinois has passed any laws tending to obstruct the operation of Federal authority, or conflicting with the constitutional rights of others, they at once be repealed.

Speaking, not merely for himself, but reflecting what he assumes to be the voice of the whole people of Illinois, irrespective of party, as it reaches him from all quarters, he adopts the sentiments of President Jackson—"The Federal Union: it must be preserved"—to which sentiment he trusts the Legislature will give emphatic expression at an early day.

The finances of the State are represented to be in a very prosperous condition.

Important from Mexico.

New Orleans, Jan. 7.—The British steamship Valorous, from Vera Cruz, bound to Pensacola, touched at the Southeast Pass to-day, and reported that Miramon was completely routed on the 22d by the Constitutionalists, and that on Christmas the Liberal army entered the capital in triumph. Puebla had also capitulated. Juarez had been sent for, and goes to the capital. The city of Mexico is tranquil.

Pennsylvania Senatorial Nominations.

Harrisburg, Jan. 7.—In the Legislature to-day, Mr. Cowan was nominated on the sixth ballot, by the Republicans, for U. S. Senator. The vote was: Cowan, 58; Wilmont, 38; Walker, 2. Necessary to a choice, 50. The Democrats nominated Mr. Foster over Mr. Witte, by one vote.

Cotton Ship Burnt.

Mobile, Jan. 7.—The Ship Birmingham, Capt. Johns, with a cargo of 800 bales of cotton, was burnt yesterday in Mobile bay.

New York Markets.

New York, Jan. 8.—Cotton firm—Sales of 5,500 bales.
Flour 5 cents lower—Sales of 12,000 barrels. State, \$5.25 @ \$5.30. Ohio, \$5.70 @ \$5.85. Southern firm, at \$5.75 @ \$5.90.
Wheat heavy—Sales of 34,000 bushels. Southern white, \$1.50. Southern red, \$1.37.
Corn, declining tendency—Sales of 49,000 bushels. Mixed, 68 @ 70 cents. New white and yellow, (Southern,) 65 @ cents.
Pork firm—Mess, \$16.75. Prime, \$11.50 @ \$13.
Lard firm, at \$10 @ \$10 1/2 cents.
Whisky firm, at 20 cents.
Sugar firm. Orleans, 6 @ 7 1/2 cents. Muscovado, 5 1/2 @ 6 cents.
Coffee firm. Rio, 12 1/2 cents.
Molasses firm. Orleans, 35 @ 37 cents.
Spirits of turpentine firm, at 35 @ 37 cents.
Rosin firm, at \$1.25.
Rice steady, at 31 @ 3 1/2 cents.

Financial.

New York, Jan. 8.—Stocks are rather better. Chicago and Rock Island, 54; Illinois Central shares, 76 1/2; do. bonds, 94; N. Y. Central, 78 1/2; Hudson River R. R., 46 1/2; Va. 6's, 75.

WORSE AND WORSE.

The N. Y. Tribune of yesterday, says: "We learn, through a private letter from a perfectly respectable source in Charleston, that the other day a body of twenty Minute Men from the country entered a large private house in that city, and demanded dinner. A dinner was given them, and then they demanded ten dollars each, saying that they had not come to Charleston for nothing; and the money was furnished also."

"Another fact of still greater significance has come to our knowledge. Geo. Pickens has written to an officer of high rank in the United States army, a native of South Carolina, who is loyal to the stars and stripes, requesting him to come to Charleston and protect them from the mob. The officer has declined, saying that he can serve his country elsewhere, and that he does not wish to have any part in the proceedings now going forward in that State."

NOTICE.

All Republicans residing in the Fifth Ward are invited to attend a meeting, to be held this (Wednesday) evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the corner of 1 street and New Jersey avenue, near the brick bridge, south, for the purpose of organizing a ward association. Jan 9—11*

SEVENTH WARD.

The citizens of the Seventh Ward, without regard to party, are requested to meet at Island Hall, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, to take into consideration the organization of a volunteer corps. Jan 9—11

FIFTH WARD.

In view of the threatened invasion of the Federal Metropolis on the 4th of March next, by a lawless mob, opposed to the inauguration of the President elect, which cannot but result in violence, and bloodshed, and destruction of property, the citizens of the Fifth Ward, irrespective of party, are requested to meet at the Republican Wigwag, corner of Indiana avenue and Second street, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 1/2 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety and necessity of forming themselves into a military organization, for the better preservation and protection of life and property in the Federal Metropolis upon that day.

John Boblayer. Thomas McGrath.
Henry Denmead. Moses P. Swain.
Samuel Scott. R. F. Mills.
W. H. Hamilton. J. H. Durham.
F. Henry. Marcellus Brown.
Charles Suskey. J. T. Gibson.
Adam Denmead.

Jan 9—4tWFMF

LECTURE ON JAPAN.

A Lecture on Japan will be delivered by the Rev. Varnum D. Collins, (for the benefit of the Sabbath School,) at the Assembly's Church, corner of Fifth and I streets, Washington, on Wednesday evening, January 9, 1861, at a quarter past seven o'clock. It will be accompanied by Music, under the charge of Prof. J. H. Daniel. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at Ballantyne's, Taylor & Maury's, Morrison's, and Roberts's Bookstores. Jan 7—3t

UNION PRAYER MEETING.

The Union Prayer Meeting will be held every day this week in the English Lutheran Church, (Rev. Mr. Butler's,) to commence at four o'clock, and to continue one hour.

FOR RENT.

A BRICK dwelling-house on Sixth street, between M and N, north, No. 228, containing eight rooms and a kitchen. Possession given immediately. Apply next door north. Jan 9—3t

BY GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

No. 526 Seventh street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS, and Crockery Ware, at auction, On Thursday, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., we shall sell a general lot of household furniture, china, glass, crockery, and hardware, &c., &c. GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers. Jan 9—2t

J. BOHLAYER,

Butcher and Provision Dealer, Nos. 8 and 9, CENTRE MARKET, He has also a stand at the

EASTERN MARKET.

Pork, Beef, and all other kinds of Meat, kept constantly on hand, to which the attention of the citizens of Washington and resident strangers is respectfully invited. dec 31—4t

ANATOMICAL HALL.

Corner of Louisiana avenue and Tenth street, CONDUCTED BY Selden W. Crow, M. D. Dr. C. will lecture in this Hall on Monday, 14th. Subject, Persons Found Dead. Gentlemen of the medical, dental, legal, and clerical professions invited to attend. Jan 8—WF&W

MARITIME, NATIONAL, AND FANCY

FLAGS.

CAN always be had at the shortest notice, of SARAH McFADDEN, 198 Hudson st., New York. Jan 8—1m

Champagne Wines and Brandy.

25 BASKETS HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE. 12 dozen fine old Champagne Brandy. 12 dozen fine old London Dock Brandy. 8 quarter cases very fine delicate Pale Sherry, imported direct by us. In store, and for sale by E. E. WHITE & CO., No. 63 Louisiana avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite Bank of Washington. dec 15

OFFICE MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

Washington, D. C., December 31, 1860.

IN pursuance of the charter, the following statement of the condition of the company is published, viz: Amount of premium notes on hand \$125,076.83 Amount of loss during past year - 9,016.50 Amount of cash on hand - 9,690.00